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U S Department of Agriculture

SCOTT'S VINEYARD

Z. L. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR

Grape Vines and Rooted Fig Cuttings

Muscadine Types A Specialty

CONCORD,

-

GEORGIA



Actual Photograph from Scott's Vineyard

SCUPPERNONG OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

These vines are long lived and do wonderfully well all over the South. Excellent for jelly, grape juice and wine-making.

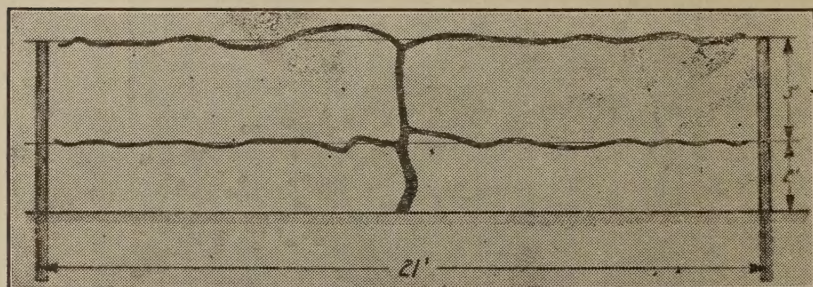
VARIETY YIELDS

Well rooted nursery vines of most varieties of these grapes will bear a few grapes the second season after planting. It will be the fourth or fifth year, however before a fair harvest will be realized.

Vines should be set in rows 14 feet apart and the vines 21 feet apart in the rows. A two wire trellis is recommended, the top wire 5 feet from the ground and the lower wire 2 feet.

If pruning is done it should be from November 15th to December 25th.

The use of male vines is recommended for best results and the vines should be spaced so that none is more than fifty feet from a male vine. Do not bear.



Showing framework of main vine on trellis.

DAWN: Bronze in color and good quality. Berries medium size and bunches fairly well. Extra early, beginning to ripen 10 days ahead of any other variety and does not drop. One of the latest inductions of Georgia Experiment Station.

LaSALLE: Large, black berry, six to ten in cluster, more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender, better quality than Scuppernong. Ripens early.

SAN JaCINTO: Same in origin as LaSalle; clusters a little larger, black, quality better, juice sweet 76° sugar when Scuppernong 65°, ripens a week later than LaSalle.

SAN RUBRA: Vines vigorous and healthy, very prolific, bearing young and regularly. Fruit shade lighter than Scuppernong, grows in clusters, skin very thin with a large percentage of juice, of sprightly flavor. Ripens among the earliest.

EDEN: Berries dull black, flesh is soft, somewhat tart, juicy and colorless with pleasant flavor, skin thin and tender, seed small quality good, one of the earliest to ripen. Heavy and regular bearer and makes a wine of best quality.

DULCET: A reddish purple grape, early, thin skinned, of high quality and very sweet. It forms medium sized bunches and the fruit is extremely persistent. They do not fall but hang on the vine, if not picked, until they shrivel. The fruit remains good over a long period and the vine is very productive, healthy and vigorous. Considered by many to be best of all varieties for eating.

THOMAS: Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Vines vigorous and healthy, very prolific and regular bearer. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, with a pleasing flavor all its own.

HUNT: Vines vigorous, foliage healthy and medium to heavy; prolific, regular bearer, fruit large, black, bunches well, hangs on well, cluster stems long, skin medium to thin, pulp medium, excellent flavor; ripens in August. Fine for all purposes. We class this best of black varieties.

FLOWERS: Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large, purplish black berries, sweet, vinous, good quality. Ripens October and November. Mostly used for cooking purposes.

QUALITAS: Cross between black male and Thomas. Vine vigorous, healthy and very prolific with clusters of medium to large fruit which is dull black in color with thin skin, medium size pulp and seeds. Very sweet and of excellent quality. Ripens from week to 10 days behind Scuppernong and hangs on vine well.

LABAMA: This is one of Munson's introductions and ripens in September about same time as Scuppernong and has qualities very much the same except color. Has clusters of medium size, black and good quality fruit, with thin skin. Well liked by many for its eating qualities.

SMITH: This variety is reliable and productive and in many ways resemble the Scuppernong except to color which is black with "guinea speck" markings. The vine is vigorous, fruit has tough skin and few seed, hangs on well and good for either home use or shipping. Ripens among the earliest.

LUOLA: An excellent late variety especially good for jelly and preserve making. The clusters are of medium size, with berries of a purplish black color, round, melting and juicy with thin tender skin and small seeds.

LATHAM: One of the choicest Muscadines for eating purposes. Closely resembles Thomas. The clusters are compact and of medium size with berries round and wine color. The fruit is juicy, exceedingly sweet and of sprightly flavor.

MISH: Vine very vigorous and productive. The cluster is of medium size with berries of about eleventh-sixteenth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter which hang on fairly well. The skin is medium thin, flesh tender, juicy and sweet. The flavor is distinct, delicious and of fine quality. The Mish is recognized as the best for wine of the older introductions. Fruit ripens uniformly, coming in just after James.

WOODARD: Vine vigorous, prolific, long lived. Fruit amber in color, thick skinned, sweet, juicy, of high quality—is produced in small bunches, matures about one week later than Scuppernong and often remains on vine until frost, making it a desirable late grape.

CRESWELL: Originated near Creswell, N. C., and is rated one of the best at North Carolina Experiment Station. The vine is vigorous and productive with clusters of average to large berries, delicious in flavor, crisp and very sweet. Among the best of the late varieties and hangs on vine well.

BRONZE SCUPPERNONG: Direct from the mother vine planted by Sir Walter Raleigh's first settlers on Roanoke Island, N. C., in 1587, which is still growing there and bearing big crops of fruit. Well rooted vines 50c each.

"Creswell," "Mish," "Smith," "Luola," and "Latham" are retained and brought forward by U. S. Department of Agriculture at Willard, N. C., as being some of the best of the older varieties.

MALE MUSCADINE: Should be planted with other varieties of Muscadine Grapes; it will cause them to bear much heavier crops, as this is pollinating variety. These bear no fruit.

Strong, Well Rooted Vines

Single Vine	60c
2 to 5	35c each
6 to 100	25c each postpaid
Collection of 12 Vines (11 bearing and 1 male), my selection, to one address	\$2.50 delivered

Write for prices on lots of 100 and up.

Will ship best way unless buyer is paying charges.

3 year vines, large size at 35c each, in lots of 6 or more.

Figs

PROLIFIC: Sure to bear and very productive. Medium size, bronze color with pink flesh. Ripens regularly from July until frost.

GREEN GILLEY: A large green fig with light colored flesh and excellent flavor. Begins ripening in May and continues through June, July, and August. Very hardy.

Rooted Cuttings - - 25c

Bunch Grapes

SALAMANDER: Vine vigorous and prolific. Compact clusters of good medium translucent red berries, thin tough skin, small seed, melting pulp of quality about equaling Delaware and much more thrifty. Ripens mid-season.

CHAMPANEL: Bunches composed of 15 to 20 extra large blue-black berries, very tender and sweet. Ripens about August 1st.

LITTLE FRENCH: Large compact bunches, somewhat acid, fine for eating and for jelly making. Ripens around August 10th.

BERKMAN. An early variety, red in color, very sweet, considered by some to be better than Delaware. Ripens around July 10th.

25c each.

Hunt Grape Would Make Paying Crop, Dr. Cochran Says

Georgia farmers can increase their cash incomes by cultivating an extra acre or two in disease-resistant Hunt grapes, Dr. H. L. Cochran horticulturist at the Georgia Experiment Station, said today.

The Hunt, he said, was derived from the muscadine and various crossings, and yield about 35 per cent over common varieties. It is a large, black grape that grows in clusters, and is the result of 35 years' work and research by Dr. H. P. Stuckey, station director.

On 10-year-old vines at the station, the yield is approximately 4 tons per acre. At \$60 a ton, f. o. b. vineyard, the gross cash return per acre is \$240. Price last year \$125 per ton.

Not only is the Hunt grape excellent for jellies, jams, and marmalades, but it is highly recommended for its juice.

The experiment station will gladly furnish upon request details on care and cultivation of grapes, Dr. Cochran said.

Chart for Planting Muscadine Grapes

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o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	z	o	o	z	o	o	z	o	o	z	o
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	z	o	o	z	o	o	z	o	o	z	o
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o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

z—Showing how male vines may be spaced.

Instructions for Planting and Cultivation of Muscadine Grapes

SOIL, DRAINAGE, PREPARATION ETC. While these grapes will do well on varied soils, a sand loam is preferred, well drained, as they will not do their best on land that does not have a good drainage. This land should be well prepared before planting. Lay off rows 14 feet apart, putting vines 21 feet in the row, preferably in straight rows, making trellising easier; thus getting your distance, dig holes for vines about 24 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep. If good woods earth is easily available, fill these holes with half woods earth and half soil mixed, but if the woods earth is not convenient, use good top soil.

PLANTING. From November 15th to December 25th is a good time to plant, but I have had splendid success up to March 1st. Select the varieties with care as to the use you are to make of the fruit. If for home use, select several varieties of good eating grapes from the earliest to the latest in ripening, so as to have fruit over a long period.

For commercial planting, select the varieties that are prolific, having a high percentage of juice, and a quality that the wineries or whatever your market calls for.

Plant either one or two-year vines, as older vines are harder to make a start. Personally I prefer the strong one-year vines, as they get established easier, live better and will bear as quickly. In planting, do not overlook planting male or pollinating vines with the bearing vines, as they will greatly increase the yield. The time was when we had wild vines in the woods and they would not so much need the males planted, but now the most of these have been cut away and we must plant them in our vineyards.

135 bearing vines and 15 males will plant an acre as I have given the distance. Approximately \$30.00 for the vines will plant an acre.

FERTILIZING. Use no fertilizer at planting, but at any time thereafter you may use one bushel compost around each vine forked into the soil and as buds start in spring, the first year use one pound of high grade fertilizer to each plant, taking care not to get it too close to vine, and you may repeat this every three weeks, or about three applications up to the middle of June.

TRELLIS. They will need no support the first year except a four-foot stake driven by each plant to tie vine up on. The second winter erect the permanent trellis by putting the post $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in ground and let these post be 5 feet above ground, placing a post half way between each vine, taking care to brace the ends well. Use fencing wire No. 10, putting first wire 2 feet above ground, second wire on top of post, then train the vines to your wires.

Cultivate clean, taking care to make it shallow after the first year. A row may be planted in the middle for first and second year, such as cotton, peas or similiar crop, but after the second year, leave the ground to the vines.

Good strong vines well cared for will bear a few grapes the second year, but will be the fourth year before they will bear a profitable crop and they will increase every year as the vines get older.

HARVESTING. If you want grapes for eating or shipping, cut the bunches by hand and place in baskets. If you intend to sell in bulk to wineries or crush, spread strong sheets under the vines and shake the fruit and pour into baskets. In shaking the vines, a good many leaves and twigs will fall with the grapes. These I remove by running them through my grain cleaning machine which I have placed specially prepared screens. In this way they are cleaned rapidly without injury to the fruit and all the trash is blown out.

It is said that the Scuppernong will not ship very well, but I have shipped successfully several baskets to Michigan and they reported them to arrive in good condition.

As to the age these vines will live and bear, there is no positive record, but one of the old United State's Bulletins mentions a vine on Roanoke Island, Virginia, said to have been planted by Sir Walter Raleigh's early settlers still bearing. I do not know whether this is true or not but we have records of vines 150 years old still bearing.

PRUNING. Of course, these vines have been trained along these wires and from November 15th to December 15th is the best time to prune them. They should be allowed to run along, one or two vines to each wire. Prune off the side shoots to about three buds to the stem, leaving the main long runner until they meet at the post where they may be cut where they meet. Late pruning will cause bleeding in the spring if cut after December.

—By Z. L. SCOTT.

ORDER BLANK

SCOTT'S VINEYARD

CONCORD, GA.

Please send me.....vines, for which I enclose
\$.....as follows:

No.	Variety	No.	Variety
.....	BROWNIE	.....	FLOWERS
.....	DAWN	.....	HUNT
.....	HOWARD	.....	IRENE
.....	LUCIDA	.....	JAMES
.....	NOVEMBER	.....	LaSALLE
.....	SAN RUBRA	.....	MEMORY
.....	SCUPPERNONG	.....	MISH
.....	STUCKEY	.....	QUALITAS
.....	YUGA	.....	SAN JACINTO
.....	CREEK	.....	SAN MONTA
.....	CRESWELL	.....	SCOTT
.....	DULCET	.....	SPALDING
.....	EDEN	.....	THOMAS
.....	BRONZE SCUPPERNONG	.....	SMITH
.....	SCOTT'S IMPERIAL	.....	LUOLA
.....	LaBAMA	.....	WOODARD
.....	LATHAM	.....	MALE

"BUNCH GRAPES"		"FIGS"	
.....	SALAMANDER	.....	PROLIFIC
.....	LITTLE FRENCH	.....	GREEN GILLEY
.....	CHAMPANEL		
.....	BERKMAN		

Substitution of varieties similar in character may be made if necessary unless otherwise stated.

Check . . . YESNO

Signature
(Please print clearly)

Post Office.....

Street AddressState.....

